

# *Numismatic Association of Southern California*



Official Seal

QUARTERLY

1964

Sixth Year - No. 1

# N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
of the  
*Numismatic Association of Southern California*

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SIXTH YEAR

1964

NUMBER 1

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## The President's Message

### A Dream Comes True

In the year of 1954 I saw a coin convention of great magnitude. I saw a Bourse room filled to overflowing with coin collectors and busy dealers. Dealers from all over the U.S. and Canada. I saw a display room filled to capacity with small and great displays. I enjoyed a banquet where hundreds were entertained. I saw a registration desk where (6,125) six thousand, one hundred, twenty-five coin collectors paid to join in the fun. All this and more I saw in my mind.

Now in 1964 it is no longer a dream. Why? Because, the president, the vice presidents, the treasurer, the bourse chairman, the display chairman, the secretaries, the auction chairman, the banquet, registration, security, entertainment yes even the breakfast chairman worked at their job.

However a great amount of credit must be given to the club representatives for the interest they created. Where can I stop? I must include our publicity chairman. Above all I must not overlook the many willing workers that did such a grand job at the registration desk.

I will not name anyone as that would be unfair to those left out, they all did so well.

Now that the dream has come true and the ( 9th ) ninth convention has gone into our history book. Let us look forward to our ( 10 ) tenth convention with a whetted appetite, and resolve to do a better and bigger job.

Please accept our thanks.

KARL M. BRAINARD





SCENES from the 9th ANNUAL N.A.S.C. CONVENTION  
LEFT TO RIGHT



1. M. SINGER & D. GOODSON
2. REGISTRATION
3. PRESENTATION of PRESIDENT'S MEDAL
4. HARLAN and MR. & MRS. WOOD
5. BANQUET SCENE
6. 1964-65 OFFICERS and BOARD MEMBERS
7. BANQUET SCENE
8. BRITISH CONSUL JAMES STARK & WIFE
9. E. MARKOFF and E. BORGOLTE
10. TROPHY WINNERS
11. HOAGY CARMIECHAEAL
12. N.A.S.C. OFFICIAL HUDDLE
13. A.N.A. OFFICIALS
14. AUCTION ROOM

# Exhibit Award Winners

## GROUP A - United States Coins - General

- 1st Place Sid Marks - West Valley Coin Club
- 2nd Place Elghu James - Delano Coin Club
- 3rd Place Bruce Bartholow - N.A.S.C.

## GROUP B - Gold - U.S. & Foreign

- 1st Place James W. Gillie - Antelope Valley Coin Club

## GROUP C - Ancient - 750 BC to 700 AD

- 1st Place Alex Struthers - Las Vegas SCANS
- 2nd Place Joseph Goodyear - Lawndale Coin Club
- 3rd Place Dale S. Sigler - Los Angeles SCANS

## GROUP D - Medieval 700 AD to 1500 AD

- 1st Place Leonora Donald - West Valley Coin Club
- 2nd Place James L. Betton Jr. - S.I.N.

## GROUP E - Modern Foreign Coins

- 1st Place Joseph Goodyear - Lawndale Coin Club
- 2nd Place Joy Parrish - No. American Avia. Stamp & Coin Club
- 3rd Place Clay Read - San Fernando Coin Club

## GROUP F - Currency - U.S. & Foreign

- 1st Place Morton M. Shafer - Downey Numismatists Coin Club
- 2nd Place Warren Overlin - West Valley Coin Club
- 3rd Place James L. Betton Jr. - S.I.N.

## GROUP G - Unusual Media of Exchange ( Odd & Curious )

- 1st Place Thelma M. Case - Bay Cities Coin Club
- 2nd Place Edith A. Filiatreau - Southern Hub Coin Club
- 3rd Place R.B. Carter - Monterey Park Coin Club

## GROUP H - Orders & Decorations

- 1st Place James K. Tiffany - Southern Hub Coin Club
- 2nd Place James L. Betton Jr. - S.I.N.

## GROUP I - Medals and Medallic Art

- 1st Place - Robert Axelrod - Los Angeles Coin Club
- 2nd Place Sylvia Novack - San Bernardino Co. Coin Club
- 3rd Place Clay Read - San Fernando Coin Club

## EXHIBIT AWARD WINNERS Continued

### DUP J - Specialized Displays - not classified

- 1st Place Elliott Markoff - N.A.S.C.
- 2nd Place Elizabeth Case - San Fernando Coin Club
- 3rd Place Virginia Culver - San Gabriel Valley Coin Club

### DUP K - Club Displays

- 1st Place Pillars Limited Coin Club - Van Nuys, Calif.
- 2nd Place Antelope Valley Coin Club - Lancaster, Calif.

### DUP L - Professional Group, Dealers, Wholesalers, etc.

- 1st Place Mrs. Russell G. Snyder - Los Angeles Coin Club
- 2nd Place Harold F. Donald - West Valley Coin Club
- 3rd Place Slim Dunbar - Southern Hub Coin Club

### OUT OF SHOW AWARD.....

Elliott Markoff - N.A.S.C. - "Presidential Series"

Reception, held Saturday evening at 7:00 p.m. was as always a success and broke all records with 317 attending.

Many dealers left early Sunday morning, having sold out they headed home early and happy.

At 7:00 p.m. Sunday many of those working during this convention were asked to remark, "thank goodness I can go home", however I understand on Monday there were several who received phone calls and were asked questions regarding next years convention.

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# NUMISMATISTS TARGET OF BURGLARS

Police experience with many residential burglars in recent months points up the fact that many burglars are picking their potential victims from mailing lists of numismatists or from their publications.

It is suggested that each collector consider this hazard, not only for the protection of their own property, but as an aid to their police department in identifying stolen property at a later date and thereby aiding the prosecution of burglars and the receivers of stolen property, who deal in this type of merchandise.

It is apparent that there is a ready market for this merchandise, as evidenced by the number of numismatists being burglarized. The burglars also realize that the collector they select to burglarize may have a large quantity of rolled coins that to him is a good "score" in cash.

Methods of marking possible loot should be considered, such as minute markings on pages of a collection, stamping of each roll of coins with a name, or even photographing in detail any unusual marking that may identify an extremely valuable coin. In some cases, it may be advisable to use safety deposit boxes or similar storage facilities if possible. It is not unusual for a burglar to visit a victim the second time, especially when he made a good "score" the first time.

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Attending the 9th Annual N.A.S.C. Convention were 87 Dealers from all points of the U.S. and Canada.

Also 50 New Members and 1 New Club joined during the Convention.

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## Past President's Message

With the Ninth Annual Convention and Coin Show a thing of the past, we should concentrate on the success of the Tenth Annual Convention.

I would like to thank the delegates for their helpfulness and cooperation. The Committeemen have done an outstanding job and it is appreciated.

To the Officers, your support, cooperation and understanding will be remembered for some time to come. We have established ourselves in Numismatic Circles and with cooperation from all, will continue to set the pace.

Good Luck."

Thomas H. Wood  
Past President

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## ATTENTION All N.A.S.C. Members

All numismatic articles or Club News must be in my hands by May 1st in order to appear in the June issue of the "Quarterly."

Any articles or pictures that are sent in for publication and that you want returned, please specify so.

If you have moved or changed post office box numbers, please notify the Corresponding Secretary of the change. (See inside the front cover for address.) Too many "Quarterlies" are being returned each quarter because of wrong addresses with no forwarding address.

Your Editor

# "WATERLOO MEDAL"

By BOB AXELROD

This very famous medal was designed by Benedetto Pistrucci, is probably the only one left in existence, outside the one that is in the British Museum.

Only electrotpe copies were ever made from impressions of the matrices. It is an extremely large medal measuring 5 1/4 inches in diameter and is probably as large as any medal being struck today -- certainly it was the largest ever produced in its day.

The dies or matrices, for this medal, were designed by Benedetto Pistrucci and it took him over thirty years to complete. There is some conjectures as to who ordered the medal and for whom it was to be presented.

One version is that Pistrucci, an Italian, very famous for his work as an engraver and especially for his cameos, was appointed to the British Mint by Lord Maryborough ( brother to the Duke of Wellington) and he commissioned Pistrucci to produce the medal at a cost of 3,500 pounds -- to be paid him in installments so that he could bring his family to London from Italy. It was the intention of Lord Maryborough that a copy in gold be given to each of the reigning princes who shared in the victory and silver to the generals, Wellington and Blucher.

Another version is that the Prince Regent, then the son of King George III (later to become King George IV) ordered the medal with these precise instructions. The medal was to be the largest ever produced and the most outstanding in beauty. It was his intention that the medal be presented to the reigning rulers of England, Austria, Hungary and Russia; and Wellington and Blucher. This version seems more feasible as the medal portrays the heads of these four rulers. Never-the-less it took Pistrucci over thirty years to engrave the matrices (purely for personal reasons). He began the dies in 1817 and never delivered them to the Master of the Mint till 1850. Imagine that !!!

Pistrucci was thought of more than favorable for his ability; and great things were expected of this medal. No doubt it was expected to far excel anything he had ever done to this time - but years passed and nothing was ever heard of it. The Kings died and still nothing. George IV, who probably ordered the medal, died and still no medal.

## WATERLOO MEDAL continued

The saying was "it was to be a glorious work of art and well be worth waiting for" - but many, many years later the Master of the Mint wanted to know why after all these years the medal was not forthcoming so Pistrucci answered "ten long years and all very long days and nights had he given to this medal but that it was still unfinished, but he planned to deliver the dies real soon." Those were his exact words.

In the meantime, Wellington dies and time passed on and still no medal. Finally by 1849, the dies were finished. But of course by this time, all of the original appeal had been lost. The dies were never hardened so consequently NO MEDALS were ever struck. A very few impressions were taken and electrotyped even to the one at the British Museum. The medal was undoubtedly Pistrucci's masterpiece, which in his own words "far excelled anything attempted by him" -- both in its magnitude and in the number of figures introduced.

Regardless, it is a very beautiful and historically great medal and Axelrod's opinion has more figures than any medal ever produced to this day.

Certainly the collecting and study of medals is more than just fascinating, not only for their artistic beauty but especially because of their great historical significance. Medals were struck to perpetuate the names of the Historically Great and the National heroes and throw much light on history in addition to furnishing everlasting portraits and records. When you stop and think about it, there is hardly any episode in the history of the world that is not featured on a medal. In conclusion, let me say, if you are not now in this phase of our wonderful hobby of numismatics, you have no idea of the overwhelming enjoyment that you are missing.

Photo shows Bob holding the "very famous medal" with two of his best show awards and one of his many boxes of medals.



# The First Gold Rush In The U.S.A

By M. JENSEN

In the spring of 1818 a young deer hunter by the name of Benjamin Parks was hunting in the hills of what is now the north eastern part of the State of Georgia. This was on the Cherokee Indian Territory, land that was given by the government to them as their homeland. Their ancestors had inhabited this area for centuries previous.

This young hunter was beginning to feel discouraged as he had not seen a deer all day. Impulsively he kicked a rock, the rock turned over and he noticed the egg yolk yellow color of it. Upon examining the stone he found it to be Gold. Thus began the first U.S. Gold Rush and an amazing chapter in the history of our great nation.

The land where Mr. Parks happened to make his great discovery happened to belong to a Baptist Minister by the name of Mr. Abarr, who was approached by Parks with an offer to lease the land and give the minister one fourth of all the gold that was mined. Mr. Abarr thought Parks was some kind of a nut, but signed a lease giving him the right to mine the gold on his land. Soon Mr. Parks was mining gold on an unprecedented scale. The Minister soon realized this was a very valuable gold field and tried unsuccessfully to break the lease. Later he decided to sell his property to the distinguished U.S. Senator from South Carolina, John Calhoun. The Senator soon purchased the lease from Parks. This mine proved to be one of the best producers in the Dahlonega Area.

Word of the Gold Strike in the Georgia Mountains spread like wildfire. "Intruders" as the new immigrants to this area were called locally, poured into the mining area by the thousands. In a period of a couple of years some twenty thousand people were attracted to the gold fields. It brought the lawless, undesirable and the greedy people, as well as the rich and the famous people.

All property rights were shoved aside by this influx of the so called "intruders" and one had to take the law into his own hands, as there was no law or order in this area.

The Cherokee Indian Territory which bordered on the gold fields was being mined and settled by many of the "intruders". The Indians complained to the U.S. Government and to the State of

## THE FIRST GOLD RUSH continued

Georgia that their land was being stolen from them. The government decided to move the entire Cherokee Indian Tribe to new land in the State of Oklahoma; also to indemnify the Indians in the amount of five million dollars. The Indians were most reluctant to leave their homeland. They loved the hills as their ancestors had for centuries previous.

This tribe was the most educated of all Indian Tribes in America. They had their own alphabet and published their own newspaper. Their living standard was comparable to the frontiersman of this time. The Indians would not leave this area.

By 1830, the gold fields were producing over a million dollars worth of the metal. Over two hundred thousand dollars worth was being sent to Philadelphia, so the mint could strike "gold coins." The trip to Philadelphia was long and hazardous. There were no roads - only trails, no bridges across rivers. Many a miner became the victim of highway men.

In 1830 a man by the name of Templeton Reid seemed to offer a solution to this dilemma for the miners. He set up a gun shop and assay office in the Dahlonega area. He saw the need for gold coin other than the loose nuggets and gold dust. He soon made some coins and by the fall of 1830 was striking gold coins in denominations of 2 1/2, 5 and 10 dollar value. On one side was his name and date on the other side was the value and Georgia gold. These coins were of true value and were readily accepted anywhere. Little is known of Mr. Reid before he came to the Dahlonega area. Later in 1848 when the California Gold Rush started, Mr. Reid took his equipment to California and did strike a limited number of Private Gold Coins. Probably the most unusual of all the private gold coins ever struck was the \$25.00 one struck by Mr. Reid. This coin was put in the U.S. Mint collection in Washington. In 1958 this coin was stolen and never again was it to be seen. A great loss to the numismatic world. Nothing else was to be heard of Templeton Reid. It is assumed he died in California, but no record of when or where he died has ever come to light.

Mr. Reid has the distinction of being the first man to strike private gold coins in the U.S.A but many were to copy his example. Today all of his gold coins are extreme rarities and command very high prices. Someday I hope more and complete information about this pioneer can come to us. This numismatic chapter has only begun. There is a great story here if somebody can complete it.

## THE FIRST GOLD RUSH continued

In 1831 the Governor of the State of Georgia decided something must be done to bring law and order to the Dahlonega Area. He sent State Militia men into the territory to maintain law and order. Soon after the troops arrived most of them deserted and joined the miners in trying to dig their fortune from gold laden mines.

The Governor also wanted to incorporate this area into Georgia so he could get all this land on the tax rolls. About this time the Federal Government sent troops to protect the Indian Territory from being overrun with miners; and, also started rounding up the Indians to send them to their new home in Oklahoma.

The Governor decided to hold a gigantic land lottery and to divide the entire Dahlonega area into lots of forty acres each. He sent survey teams into this region and by 1832 the land was laid out in forty acre plots and the most famous land lottery of all times was almost ready to start.

Each ticket was to cost the individual \$5.00. A married man was entitled to two drawings. A single man, woman or child was allowed only one drawing. Two large drums with the tickets in them was sent to the Dahlonega gold area. The lottery proved a roaring success for everyone except the Cherokee Indians whose land and homes were being stolen.

One man traded his lottery ticket for a pair of boots. This particular plot happened to be one of the better mining areas. The bootmaker in turn sold the lot for 25 thousand dollars to a mining company, which was in turn to take out over three million in gold before the mine played out.

After the drawings, the Federal and State Troops rounded up all the Indians they could and put them in stockades awaiting their march to the new home in Oklahoma. Due to the crowded conditions many of the Indians perished or fell ill. In the summer of 1832, the long trek to their new homes began. Again on this terrible march many more of the tribes were to die, as the hardships were many. The Indians called this journey "The Trail of Tears". They were finally settled in the north east corner of the state of Oklahoma.

The land this tribe was forced to settle on was in latter years to prove a great asset to them, as it turned out this part of Oklahoma contained the richest oil deposits in the state. Thus nearly a century after the terrible march these Indians were compensated in a

small way for the wrong that was done to their people, when their land in Georgia was taken away from them.

In 1834, the U.S. Government revalued gold, they increased the value to twenty dollars an ounce from the unrealistic sixteen dollar value an ounce. This had an immediate effect on the Dahlonega gold area.

The gold fever reached a new peak, it attracted many new miners to the gold fields. It is said that there was well over twenty thousand miners now working in a ten square mile area. This was the golden era for the Dahlonega mines.

The state was trying to maintain law and order by dispatching more troops to the area. They also forbid the sale of liquor in this mining region, but still many a miner was found robbed and beaten to death for his gold.

However in all fairness one must say that all the miners were not culprits. In fact some very famous and prominent men made enormous fortunes from the Dahlonega gold rush, John Calhoun, the fiery senator from South Carolina amassed a fortune from his gold mine. After the slaves on his plantation in South Carolina had picked the cotton crop, he would march them over the mountains to work his gold mine in the winter. This gold mine and his plantation made Mr. Calhoun one of the richest men in the south. His son-in-law managed the mine in Georgia for him. Later this man whose name was Furman, contributed a large sum of money to establish a University in South Carolina. This University still operates today, under the name of Furman University. It is a leading school in the South.

Another prominent man to own one of the Dahlonega gold mines was Mr. Samuel Tilden, one time governor of the State of New York, who almost became President of the U.S.A., being defeated in the 1877 election by Hayes. This was probably the closest election ever held in our history. Mr. Tilden's Mines were the most productive of all the Georgia Mines and yielded millions of dollars worth of the gold metal. The Tilden mines operated well into the 20th century. Upon his death Mr. Tilden's daughter gave the city of New York enough money to build its fine downtown Library.

For years there had been much agitation in the Dahlonega Region for the Federal Government to build a mint in this area. The short-

## THE FIRST GOLD RUSH continued

age of coins in this area and the large amount of gold available seemed to make a U.S. Mint most feasible for everyone concerned. This would eliminate the long hazardous and dangerous trip for the miners to Philadelphia unnecessary.

In 1835 Congress voted a fund of fifty thousand dollars to buy the land and build a mint in the Dahlonega gold area. A tract of ten acres was purchased for one thousand and fifty dollars, Mr. Benjamin Townes was low bidder on the mint building with a bid of \$33,450.00.

The government sent the prints for the building and also specified it to be built of bricks made from the surrounding territory. The clay in this area was not the type that would make very good bricks. The building inspector lived in Savannah, a distance of over two hundred miles. He would only make one trip a year to the building site. Thus the combination of unskilled labor, poor materials and lack of supervision made for hap-hazard job. When the building was two-thirds done, two of the walls suddenly collapsed. The project almost ended here, but the Georgia Senators had Congress appropriate more money and finally in the fall of 1837 the building was completed. Machinery for the new mint was shipped by boat from Philadelphia to Savannah, Georgia. Then the machinery was hauled overland by ox-cart to the mint. The machinery was installed and ready to strike coins by February of 1838. In that year, the mint struck some twenty thousand gold half eagles, thus began the twenty-four years of striking gold coins at the Dahlonega Mint. This was to end in February of 1861 when the State of Georgia confiscated the mint in the name of the Confederate States of America. This mint struck gold coins only and in the denominations of \$5.00; \$2.50; \$1.00 and in 1854 eleven hundred \$3.00 pieces were struck. A total value of over six million dollars was struck in gold coin at the Dahlonega Mint during its twenty-four years of operating. The total of gold produced in this fabulous area run over forty million dollars. Even as recent as 1938 there was a flurry of excitement in the old Calhoun mine when a new vein of gold was discovered. It assayed over sixty thousand dollars a ton of ore. It would have been a major find had not the vein soon played out. Today there is no active gold mining in historic Dahlonega gold fields.

In 1861, when the mint had been seized by the State of Georgia. The U.S. mint records show that only half eagle were struck in 1861. However, there are some 1861 gold dollars bearing the Dahlonega Mint Mark. The exact number is unknown as these coins were struck by the confederacy and should be recognized as truly

## THE FIRST GOLD RUSH continued

confederate coin. I have seen three of these so know they do exist. Another strange event happened at this mint in 1861, the records show there was twenty thousand dollars worth of silver bullion stored at the mint when it was seized. What it was doing there or where it went has never been explained.

During the Civil War it is assumed the mint was closed as there is no record of it being open or used for any other purpose. There is one choice bit of scandal about the mint that appeared in the 1863 Dahlonega newspaper, stating one of the local citizens was arrested for staying in the mint building all night with a young woman, thus we know the mint did serve some purpose during the war.

In 1866 after the war, Federal troops were stationed at the mint until 1868, when they were recalled. The building was also occupied by a metallurgist who assayed the gold ore brought in from the now almost non-existent gold mine. The U.S. Government did not know what to do with this building as they no longer intended to operate a mint in this area, so the building was offered for sale at an auction in 1871. The highest bid that was made was in the amount of \$1,325.00. The auctioneer refused to accept the bid. Soon thereafter the building was offered free to the State of Georgia, to be used for educational purposes. The state accepted the building and in 1873 the "North Georgia College" was founded in the old Dahlonega mint building. In 1878 a great tragedy took place, the old mint building caught fire during a cold February night and burned completely to the ground. Thus the end for the old historic mint building.

The school was soon rebuilt and the original foundation the mint had sat on was once again used to support the new North Georgia College. Today this fine school still occupies the spot where once the Dahlonega Mint stood. Even today one can see pieces of the old machinery used in the mint, sitting in the basement of this school. Also more important is the complete set of Dahlonega mint gold coins on display in the school library. There are fifty-one pieces to this magnificent collection, which is one of the best sets known.

Any visitor to Dahlonega can still see many of the famous old mines, that produced millions in gold. Also he can pan for gold in the creek beds and some times find gold overlooked by the miners in a bygone era. The glorious past of Dahlonega shall long be remembered.

The miners from this area played an important part in other gold rushes that followed this first gold rush in the U.S.A. In 1848 and 1849, the miners left Georgia by the thousands to hunt for gold in

## THE FIRST GOLD RUSH continued

the greener fields of California. Their skill and brawn contributed much to our own golden era.

In 1859 two Georgia gold miners were exploring the rugged mountainous areas of Colorado. They were brothers from the Dahlonega gold region. One of them discovered gold nuggets in considerable quantity in a creek bed they were panning for gold, soon a small community was being built on one side of this creek, which they called "Auraria" named after their home in the hills of Georgia only three miles from Dahlonega. On the other side of this creek, another community was fast being built. Soon the two small communities merged and was renamed Denver.

Three distinct types of gold mining was used in the Dahlonega mines:

1. Panning for gold from river and creek beds.
2. Sinking shafts or digging for ore in the sides of hills.
3. An entirely new concept in mining gold was first tried in this region. The miners diverted a stream over the side of a mountain to wash away all the mud and foreign matter from the mountain side and leave only the gold bearing ore to be picked up with ease.

The number 3 method proved very profitable and was the fore runner to modern hydraulic mining, that was to play so important a part in gold rushes later on.

Today all the Dahlonega Mint coins are collectors items and command a very high premium. This chapter on the story of the first U.S. Gold Rush will be permanently filed away in our numismatic archive

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## COINS

Coins, coins, what a hobby,  
I like stamps, but coins will do,  
Cracked planchets, cracked dies,  
Everything my eyes can spy.

Coins, coins, what a hobby  
Coins is the hobby for old and for new  
Pennies, dollars, nickels, too  
Even paper money so new.

Coins, coins what a hobby  
I like coins, how about you?

Mark Stuppler, Age 8

(Taken from the January 20th, 1964 issue of Numismatic News. )

# N.A.S.C. Personality



PEGGY E. BORGOLTE  
Corresp. Secretary

Peggy Ellen Borgolte, born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, graduated from high school and attended Martha P. Falconer Private Girls School for three years, where she was known as "Shutter Bug". Her hobbies were taking pictures, dancing, fishing and visiting old towns.

She came to California on a visit with a girl friend, both married, and have made their homes here.

Peggy and her husband, Edwin, reside in Granada Hills, California. Both collected coins off and on but became serious collectors in 1959. Peggy has completed her Mercury and Roosevelt dime sets, Buffalo nickels and Lincoln cent sets to date. She also collected foreign coins for better than five years. Her present specialty is Medals and Tokens of Pennsylvania and Historical Medals of the U.S. along with this she has a collection of U.S. Commemorative Plate Block Stamp dating back to the 20's which she keeps up-to-date.

Peggy is a member of seven local Clubs plus the ANA, NASC, CSNA, CSNA, TAMS and Southern California Exonumist Society. She is past president of West Valley Coin Club and was the Club's first woman President. She has served as secretary and board member of other clubs and held many Committee jobs.

Peggy says, "Thank goodness Ed and I have the same hobby and interests or it would never do, it becomes rather hectic at times but we enjoy our hobby and many friends."

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# "Collecting Ancients Is A Challenge"

By JOE GOODYEAR

Collecting "ancients" can be a real challenge and far different from collecting modern coins. To collect "ancients" one should decide on one of the several methods available. Of course, the most important factor to be considered is the amount of money one has to invest.

"Ancients", refer to the coins of the Greek and Roman civilizations. The Greeks made coins from 700 B.C. to 285 A.D. Many wonderful collections can be made from these gold, silver, and bronze coins which are truly works of art. One will also notice that on the obverse are depicted the gods that the Greeks worshiped.

Rome issued her first silver coins in 269 B.C. and coins of this type were in use until 31 B.C., which is the traditional date for the end of the Republic and the beginning of the Empire.

Julius Caesar, of the Republican era, became ruler of Rome in 49 B.C. He invaded Britain in 45 B.C. and again in 44 B.C. His murder occurred on the floor of the Senate, the Ides of March, March 15, 44 B.C. On his many coins, as on the coins of most of the rulers, are shown scenes commemorating the battles won, new buildings, any many other events he was responsible for. A lot of Roman history has been written from the information contained on these coins.

There are many coins moderately priced that will make an excellent though modest collection. If one was real ambitious he could spend a lifetime collecting the coins of only a few Roman Emperors. Emperor Hadrian (117-138 A.D.) issued about sixteen hundred silver coins in addition to his many others of gold and bronze. Antonius Pius (138-161 A.D.), in addition to his gold and bronze issues, minted four hundred seventy-eight silver coins most of which are different. A book "The Twelve Caesars", by Suetonius, Secretary to Emperor Hadrian, gives valuable aid. An interesting collection would be to try to collect one coin from each of the Emperors.

In collecting "ancients" a lot of research is necessary and unless you are willing to do it -- do not start your collection. If you have been collecting coins of the European countries you will find that a lot of them tie in with the history of Rome dating from the first century when Rome occupied most of Europe.

## COLLECTING ANCIENTS A CHALLENGE continued

any of the coins of the Caesars were made in mints built in occupied countries. One reason so many "ancients" of the Caesars are available is that they were minted to pay the legions fighting throughout Europe. Of the different denominations, the Denarii, a silver coin about the size of the U.S. nickel, is valued at about sixteen cents. This coin had the widest circulation and was accepted in every country. The denarii was used to pay the wages of the soldiers (nine denarii a month - about \$1.44) and a share of the loot. Many of these "ancients" are available throughout Europe.

Although Greek coins show greater artistry and go farther back in antiquity, Romans were much better at portraiture and their "Caesars" are remarkable for their life like quality.

Perhaps the best advice for anyone interested in a collection of the "ancients" would be to get the following books; "Greek Coins and Their Values" and "Roman Coins and Their Values". Both can be obtained through B.A. Seaby, London, England. They are inexpensive and contain must information for the beginner.

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### COINS PLUS BOOKS

Coins plus a good reference book make a source of much knowledge and information.

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## Cleaning Coins

When a speaker is on the Program of a Coin Club, he usually conducts a question and answer period after his lecture. Invariably, questions are asked about the cleaning of coins and usually the answers are incomplete and unsatisfactory. A short answer to such a question is impossible. There are too many factors that must be ascertained before any intelligent answer can be made. The questioner is usually a collector of some experience, who has read controversial articles and listened to conflicting opinions of his fellow collectors. Trade papers and coin magazines are loaded with

## CLEANING COINS continued

advertisements for coin cleaning products that promise miraculous restoration to mint condition of his tarnished treasures. But if our lecturer is to be of real help to his questioner, he must know certain facts about the condition of the coin. Why should the coin be cleaned? In order to solve this problem, it must be decided what is to be removed from the coin, and why. Should the patina, active corrosion, scale, mud, dirt, grease and grime, the accumulation of years be removed? What benefits or possible damage may result? When these factors have been considered, then, and only then, can correct decisions be made.

A coin, like any other antique, acquires a beauty that only great age can give to it. Its surfaces undergo a chemical change due to the natural processes of controlled corrosion and the resultant thin layer of beautiful color is known as the patina. Patina is a thin coating of chemically changed metal that nature has put on the coin to protect it from further deterioration, such as verdigris or basic carbonate of copper on bronze and tarnish, or silver oxide, that blackens old silver coins. Pure gold will not patinate, but impurities and alloy metals in gold do patinate and effect the color of the metal. This explains the term "toned gold".

It takes nature hundreds of years, perhaps thousands, to create a fine patina on a coin. It takes only minutes to remove it.

Let us first consider the treasures of antiquity. In ancient times there were no banks or other safe places in which a man of means could store his wealth. So when Mr. Ancient wanted a good place to keep his money he buried it. There is where much of it has remained through the ages. These hoards are constantly being excavated and have been for two thousand years and more. They are our only source of supply for ancient and medieval coins and the key to much of history.

Coin hoards are found quite frequently housed in tight ceramic jars. If they have escaped moisture and subsequent drying, they often emerge in excellent condition, even after being out of circulation for two thousand years. More often the opposite is true. They have been subject to constant wetting and drying, exposed to detrimental chemicals in the soil, the air and water and have come in contact with other metals. Coins subjected to these conditions are often a mass of hardened mud and clay and metals and look as though they have been fired with intense heat and fused into a stone-hard solid. The qualified person to separate such coins from the debris for cleaning should be a trained archaeologist or the curator of a museum.

The process of cleaning and separating the mud from the coins often takes six months. The hardened mass is soaked in oil, usually olive

## CLEANING COINS continued

oil, until the outside surface has softened, then one coin at a time is removed. If this is done too fast, a coin may be broken or the underlying patina will be removed with the scale and mud. Great care is taken not to disturb the patina.

Thin silver coins may become so crystalized that they are very fragile. They may break in this condition, even with gentle handling. The coin should be heated to a dull red and left to cool. The molecular structure of the silver will then return to normal.

Many coin dealers maintain that ancient silver coins will not sell unless they have been highlighted; that is, the patina has been removed on the high points of the coins. An ancient silver coin with an undisturbed patina is a rarity. This is not true of copper coins. Dealers and collectors alike will leave the patina on these coins intact.

When a strong acid or commercial cleaner is used on copper, the patina is removed together with accumulated dirt and grime, leaving an ugly, raw color. Patina removed from a silver coin brightens the coin and gives a pleasing appearance. However, in the case of an old coin, it destroys the beautiful color that is desirable in an antique.

Old silver coins often acquire a hard, coal black patina, called silver oxide. This coating is difficult to remove. A strong acid cleaner may dissolve most of the black but leaving tiny pits with black speck in each pit. An excellent method of removing this silver oxide is to make a thin paste of bicarbonate of soda and household ammonia. Cover the coin with the paste in an air tight jar and let stand about an hour. Remove the coin, rinse and dry. If some coating still remains, repeat the process for another hour. When the coin is badly pitted and shows black specks in the pits, sharpen a piece of bamboo to a fine point, then after the above process has softened the specks, they can be removed by probing with a bamboo sliver:

Over a period of many years, a coin may accumulate a coating of grime, grease and dirt. Such a coin can be sharply upgraded by removing the coating. An excellent and never harmful method of removing this dirt without disturbing the patina is as follows:

Obtain a jeweler's brush of goat hair or a baby's very soft tooth brush. Gently scrub the coin with the brush and a mild detergent, rinse with distilled water and dry thoroughly. If the coin is B.U., some experts recommend rinsing with an inert liquid such as medicinal benzine or alcohol.

## CLEANING COINS continued

When paint, varnish, lacquer, etc., have been applied to coins, such substances can usually be removed with acetone without injury to the patina. Years ago, varnish and lacquer were used extensively by collectors to preserve a B.U. surface or to protect a patina on copper. The lacquer became discolored and after fifty years or so the lacquer and varnish usually turned brown and cracked and peeled. Modern numismatists do not use these materials.

Salt and vinegar will clean copper to the bare metal. Great care should be taken with the utensils used to clean copper coins. Copper salts, the residue of deteriorated copper, are deadly poisonous.

An old coin with a good patina may be boiled in water with a pinch of bicarbonate of soda added, for several hours without removing the patina. A coin that has been artificially colored will lose that color in two minutes with this treatment. However, this test may leave a slight discoloration. Some methods of coloring copper after it has been cleaned are as follows:

1. Soak the coin in a solution of water and liver of sulphur until the desired color is obtained.
2. Wrap the coin in tissue paper and bury it in soil that is kept constantly wet. A flower pot containing a living plant will do. These two methods will blacken copper.
3. Probably the best method is to expose the coin to direct sunshine for several months.

A coin slipping back and forth in a 2" x 2" window holder will wear the patina off the high parts of the coin. One of the best ways to protect patina and also preserve a brilliant mint surface, is to wrap the coin in tarnish proof tissue before storing it in a 2" x 2" envelopes.

Great restraint should always be used when removing patina from a coin. A discriminating collector will always pay a premium price for a coin with a good patina.

Felice de G Burt and Kenneth Young

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# Ancient Coins

By DAVID E. WELSH

One of the most fascinating fields in Numismatics is the collecting of Ancient Coins. There is an extremely wide variety of specialties in this field, and the beginner can happily concentrate on the later Roman Imperial issues and the colonial issues, which are very modestly priced considering the age and historical value of these coins. The well-heeled and advanced collector, on the other hand, will find very ample use for his talents in accumulating such rarities as the Euainetos Dekadrachm.

The principal divisions of Ancient coins, given in the order of their popularity with collectors, are:

## EARLY ROMAN IMPERIAL ISSUES

From Julius Caesar to Antoninus Pius, this series consists of relatively few types and a very large number of varieties. The larger silver pieces of this era, such as aurei and the various aedallion pieces, are rarely offered and are in very great demand. Sestertii, or large bronze coins, are extremely popular and command a very high premium when in choice condition. The denarii, or small silver coins, are very popular and also command a large premium. Coins with an unusual historical interest, such as the Tribute Penny denarius of Tiberius, will command a premium out of all proportion to their rarity. Smaller bronze pieces, such as dupondii, siliques, and quadrantes, are less popular and in demand only when denarii or sestertii are unknown or quite rare.

## GREEK SILVER COINS

The spectrum of Greek silver coins covers the entire Western world of the period, principally the Alexandrine Empire, but also areas far beyond its limits which have been influenced by Greek culture. The range in types is very large and the range of varieties is relatively smaller, although the larger silver pieces (Tetradrachmai) of Alexander exhibit a tremendous number of mint marks and other varieties, and compose a specialty of their own. The style of these pieces ranges from the Euainetos dekadrachm of Syracuse, generally considered the most beautiful specimen obtainable in Numismatics, to the grotesque and barbarous coinage of the Gallic Wars.

The more desirable pieces, principally Tetradrachmai and Didrachmai, are in considerable demand. Especially popular are such pieces as the Athens tetradrachma, with the head of Athena on the obverse and the famous owl on the reverse.

## ROMAN REPUBLICAN ISSUES

The coins of the Roman Republic exhibit considerable variety,

ranging from the enormous Ace Graves, a bronze cast piece, the size of the palm of one's hand, to the tiny silver sestertii, which approximate the size of the little fingernail. The principal types of the earlier issues were the Olympian Gods, such as Zeus, Apollo, and others. After 180 B.C., however, the Goddess Roma became the principal obverse type and remained so for about sixty years. In about 120 B.C. the portraits of the consuls and their ancestors began to appear on their coins.

Roman Republican issues in silver, especially such pieces as the Didrachma of the Romano-Campanian era showing Romulus and Remus suckled by a wolf, are considerably popular.

#### 4. LATER ROMAN IMPERIAL ISSUES

These show the definite degeneration of the Roman Empire reflected in its coinage. At the start of this era, the reign of the Emperor Commodus, the coinage is of a respectable standard, but in thirty years a new coin, the Antoninianus, was introduced. This coin was valued at two denarii although the intrinsic value when it was first issued only 1.5 denarii. This set, a wild inflation going, soon eliminated the denarius from circulation (hence the excellent condition of some of the last denarii -- all were hoarded immediately), quickly reduced the Antoninianus itself to a bronze coin with a silver coating, and finally to outright bronze - with a value perhaps one hundredth that of the original Antoninianus. Thus the coinage of the Empire became mere tokens without an appreciable intrinsic value, the counterfeiters proliferated. To add to the confusion, there arose a legion of usurpers in various parts of the Empire, who reduced it to a constant state of civil war. This had a most disastrous effect upon the Empire, and as a result of the vast slaughters of this period, epidemics arose constantly. All of these usurpers struck off a vast amount of coinage to finance their revolts, and further inflated the coinage. As a result of this inflation, which was hardly paralleled until post World War I-Germany, there was an enormous quantity of bronze coinage in circulation of very disreputable and hasty quality. These are the coins that are today offered for fifty cents to a dollar each.

The earlier coinage of this period is quite collectable, especially the Sestertii, which continued to be of good quality for some years. The early Antoniniani are desirable in choice condition, although many are very common. After the currency reforms of Constantine and Diocletian, silver Coins appeared for a short while, and these are in great demand. The larger bronzes of the later Empire are also popular.

## ROMAN COLONIAL ISSUES

These are composed principally of the debased alloy Tetradrachmai of Alexandria and Antioch. These coins are reasonably common and the earlier pieces, which have very good portraits, are popular. There are a number of personages, such as Antinous, depicted on colonial pieces, who are unknown on the Roman issues, and these command a considerable premium as they are necessary for a set of imperial figures. Roman colonial bronze, though interesting, is not a widely pursued field, and its study is of interest principally to the archaeologist.

## ANCIENT GOLD COINS

This is a very fascinating field, limited in its popularity because of the high cost of these coins. The Solidi of the Byzantine Empire, however, are not extremely expensive, and are reasonably popular. Rather than to undertake the collection of ancient Gold as a speciality, most collectors prefer to incorporate such gold pieces as they obtain in their general collection.

## GREEK BRONZE COINAGE

This is the least popular and least understood field of Ancient Coinage, due, perhaps to the poor state of preservation many of these coins are in. However, the bronze coinage of the Greeks shows an enormous variety, and many very unusual and interesting pieces.

In general, the factor most pertinent to the value of an ancient coin is its condition. A very common coin - such as a Sestertius of Marcus Aurelius - in good condition might bring three or four dollars. The same coin, in the most superb uncirculated condition, would easily be worth fifty dollars. Naturally, after 1700 years, there are not many specimens of any piece that are in this choice condition. However, a piece which is of considerable rarity, such as a denarius of Caligula, or one showing the young Nero, will be valuable in any collectable condition, and in the choicer grades commands a tremendous premium.

Furthermore, a piece of historical value, especially one mentioned in the Bible, will be very much more popular than another piece of the same time, and will command a generous premium. For example, the denarius of Tiberius, also known as the Tribute Penny. This coin, while it is not extremely common, does not have any degree of rarity, yet it is quite high priced.

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## "The Land of The White Elephant - Siam"

Collecting the coinage of Siam is a wide and very interesting one. With its great mixture of races, Chinese, Korean and Indian, the coinage took on a variety of strange shapes and materials from courie shells, silver bullet ticals to tiger tongues. To me one of the most interesting and am quite sure the most beautiful are the porcelain gambling tokens or counters. These tokens first put in their appearance in 1760, although some authorities say later.

Necessity created a demand for this special kind of tokens, for gambling purposes. "As gambling became more and more a recognized institution, the bullet shaped coins were found inconvenient to handle; the gambler squatting down on an oblong mat, at the end of which was the cashier or croupier seated in a kneeling attitude, the coin was often thrown to a considerable distance to reach him, and it was apt to roll off in a wrong direction. To remedy this, the owners of gambling establishments introduced special counters. Great ingenuity was shown in the shape of these pieces. While the circular or round shape predominate stars, cash, ovals, lozenges, gourds, leaves, door tablets, flowers, butterflies, bats and fish are but a few.

While counters were issued under the authority granted in the gambling licence or concession, they rapidly became a medium of exchange and were found to fill a long felt need for small money and had wide circulation as such.

Most of the gambling establishments were owned and run by Chinese, who were called "Hong". So most of the inscriptions on the counters are Chinese characters with each "Hong" issuing its own. The name of the "Hong" spelled out completely, or sometimes with a single character, seal or 'chop' mark. Some tokens have fictitious inscriptions, while others more literally inclined quote poetical 'gems' and mottos. Running a rainbow of colors, with designs of fish, deer, tigers, flowers, insect, fruit, scrolls, vases, buddhas, the boy King and the Crown Head, they have high artistic merit.

With the numerous varieties of these counters being issued and circulated. (Over 850 varieties known to exist.) It did not take the counterfeits long to recognize a good thing. Gradually a large number of imitations put in their appearance. To protect themselves, the "Hong" were forced to call in their counters and exchange them for money. This they did by sending a crier through

the streets for three days announcing they would redeem the counters for cash. If they were not redeemed within that time the holders were out of luck.

They then re-issued the tokens, resorting to many ways to foil the counterfeiters, making them in varied shapes and colors as well as a wide range of material, like potters clay, glass, metal, earthenware, as well as porcelain. Sealing wax, red and green and other colors, was applied to the underside of the counter, while warm to receive the impression of the seal or 'chop' mark of the "Hong". Some even have a small hole drilled into them to receive the sealing wax. While this was all taking place, the authorities looked the other way, figuring this was the issuers problem and it was up to them to try and control it.

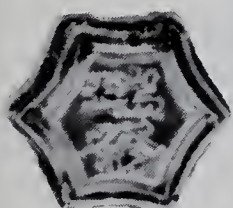
The control of these counters by the Siamese Government became more and more difficult, and at last in 1871 it became necessary to prohibit and stop all circulation of these counters. This they did but most authorities agree however, these tokens were used and in circulation long after they had been prohibited.

## VALUES

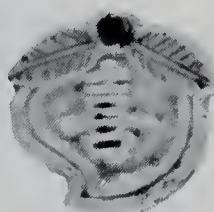
|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 - Salung   | 1 - Att       |
| 1 - Fuang    | 1 - Pai       |
| 1 - Song Pei | 1/16 Song Pei |

Reference: Siamese Porcelain and Other Tokens by Ramsden; and Coins of Siam by LeMay.

Thelma Case



The Star Shape



The "Apple"



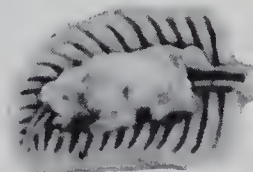
Lozenge Shape  
The "Fish" Salun



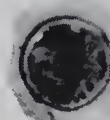
Scroll Shape "Puang"



The "Gourd"



Leaf Shape "Fuang"



The "Bee" 1/16 - Song Pei

## Some Famous Rarities

### 1. THE EUAINETOS DEKADRACHM



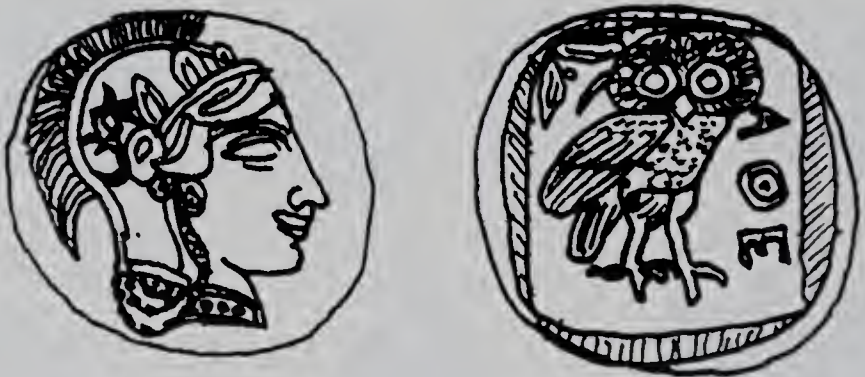
The Euainetos Dekadrachma is generally considered to be the most beautiful coin ever struck.

Obv.: Persephone 1, wearing wreath, ear-ring, and necklace; around four dolphins.

Rev.: Quadriga galloping 1, Nike crowning driver; in ex. display of arms.

The character of the design and workmanship on this piece is absolutely superb.

### 2. THE ATHENS TETRADRACHM

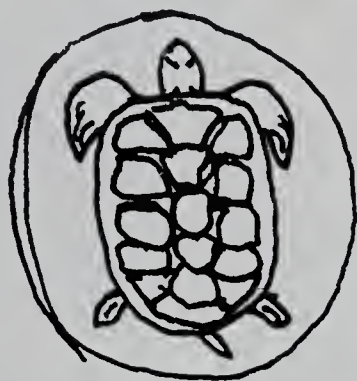


The famous Athenian owl was widely known throughout the ancient world, and the Athenian coins were widely accepted in trade. Hence, many rulers imitated the coins of Athens to insure acceptability.

Obv.: Athena wearing crested helmet.

Rev.: Owl head facing, in incuse square.

THE AEGINA STATER



The Aegina Stater is another well-known symbol in the Greek trading community.

Obv.: Turtle with structure of shell shown.

Rev.: Incused square, crossed, upper left A upper right l r; lower left-dolphin, lower right-diagonal bar

DENARIUS OF THE PATRICIAN BRUTUS



Denarius of the patrician Brutus. Reverse refers directly to the assassination of Julius Caesar.

Obv.: Bare head r.

Rev.: Liberty cap between two daggers.

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## Club Highlights



Left.  
Joy Parrish receiving "Best in Show Award for 1963" from Charles M. Johnson, A.N.A. Board Member, who was one of the judges at the December Meeting of the Downey Numismatists.



Right  
Northrop Recreation Center Coin Club: Guest speaker Joy Parrish shown receiving 1955 proof set for her talk at the December Meeting. Making the presentation is Club's President Bill Schmidt.



Shown above, l, to r. Karl Brainard and Walter Snyder, amiably posing after their talks at Culver City.



Walter Snyder, Installation Marshall, at the Lawndale Coin Club with 1964 Officers and Board of Governors. (Left to right: ) Walter Snyder, Pres. Robert Miller, Vice-Pres., Hons Honseler, Secretary Joy Parrish, Board Member Joe Magee, Treasurer Dewey Pickett, Board Members John Burris, Ron Thompson and Bill Johnson.



So. Calif. Ancient Numismatic Society: Thomas Ward (center) crowning Dale Sigler, (left) Augustus (Pres.) and Kenneth Young, (right) Caesar (Vice-President) with laurel wreaths.

## CLUB NEWS

**ANTELOPE VALLEY COIN CLUB:** There were ninety members and guests present at the December Meeting of the Antelope Valley Coin Club, who enjoyed the Christmas Party and Turkey dinner. Mrs. Peggy Borgolte, Corresp. Secretary of N.A.S.C., was Installation Marshall at this meeting. New officers for the year are as follows: President-Jack Wiley; Vice-President-George Burke; Secretary-Carmen Wiley, Treasurer-Florence Kurfess; Board Members: 1st year-William Robertson; 2nd year-Carl Oshel and 3rd year-Bernice Waldrip. Mrs. Borgolte presented Mrs. Wiley a Life Membership, from the Club, for her work in the Club since 1956. The A.V. C.C. has a P.O. box so all correspondence should be addressed P.O. Box 190, Lancaster, California. Mrs. Carmen Wiley, Secretary.

**DOWNEY NUMISMATICS:** Downey Numismatics wish to thank all those who helped make its Christmas Party a huge success. An attempt to make a count ended, in frustration, at 415. Judges of Exhibits were Charles Johnson, of A.N.A.; R.B. Carter, President of Monterey Coin Club; and Downey's Own Judge Carroll M. Dunnum. First place winner was Joy Parrish.

Despite the shift of our meeting to Friday, January 3rd, for a one night tryout due to the regular meeting falling on a holiday, a good two hundred managed to be at the January Meeting. Jim Betton, of Society for International Numismatics, gave an excellent talk on British Trade Tokens. An innovation was the use by the speaker of samples of the subject matter, in display holders, that were circulated among the audience during his speech delivery. A very fine idea--many of his audience were novices to the field of early trade tokens and the interest created by "seeing" while "hearing" was evident in the question and answer period following his talk. The Club meets regularly, the first Wednesday of each month, 7:30 P.M. at the Downey Women's Club, 9813 South Paramount Boulevard, Downey. Club mailing address: P.O. Box 165, Downey. Art MacDonald.

**CULVER CITY COIN CLUB:** November was like Bank Nite at Culver City Coin Club. Walter Snyder gave an interesting talk on his favorite subject "U.S. Large Cents". He had a complete display of all variety large cents to compliment his talk. Karl Brainard also spoke on "The History of the Philadelphia Mint", as his subject. His presentation complimented Snyder's talk as though

## LUB NEWS continued

all-Auctioneers. Past president Featherston was presented with life time membership card and a president's trophy. Ann Hall-Secretary.

CHO PARK COIN CLUB: Principal business at the December meeting of the Echo Park Coin Club was the election of officers for the coming year. Vic Dellaripa was elected President; Jack C. Mackay-Vice-President; Bob Null-Treasurer; Dave Welsh-Corresp. Secretary. David E. Welsh, Coresp. Secretary.

OMPTON COIN CLUB: November Meeting had seventy-five in attendance to partake in the Reminiscing Program. Lula Randall, Leona Kohl and John Paradowski, each read an article from early editions of the N.A.S.C. "Quarterly". Mel Kohl won first place trophy for his display and Wayne Dennis second place. New members: Keith W Webb, James Addy, Robert Froehlich, Benjamin Melson, W. Bright and Arthur Alexander. Junior auction material donated by Lila and Ed Barrett, Felice Burt and Foster Hall. Ed Barrett won membership prize.

December Xmas Party was well attended with 110, of which 31 were guests, who enjoyed a pot luck dinner of turkey, ham and members bringing pot luck dishes. Lula Randall, Chairman, received well deserved round of applause for the festive decorations and wonderful meal. Table decorations were made by Felice Burt, Lule Fellenbaum and Olga Negard. Each junior member received a gift, purchased from proceeds of the junior auction. Exhibitors winners were: Lila Barrett, first; Elmer Hess, second; Mel Kohl, third and Clara Dykes, fourth place. Mr. & Mrs. J. Paradowski donated a 1963 mint set. Lila Barrett won membership prize. Virginia Dennis, Secretary.

January Meeting had 65 members and guests assembled to witness the installation of 1964 Officers; Pres.-John Paradowski; Vice-Pres.-Kenneth Young; Secretary-Felice Burt; Treasurer-Norene Hough; Board of Governors: Frank Randall, Ed Barrett, Blaine Calliron, Foster Hall and Ann Hall. Wayne Dennis was Installing Marshall, - he fashioned a very attractive "ming tree" from a real branch and several sprigs of life-like flowering foilage. As Wayne assembled the tree, he held his audience quite spellbound by likening the tree to the Club, the one needing to be matured and watered, the other to be serviced and financed by able and willing members. Ann Hall was presented a life time membership card and a president's trophy. Felice Burt, Secretary.

## CLUB NEWS continued

planned, starting with Congressional approval in 1786; the Fugent of 1787; and how the law was first enacted for one year, March 14, 1800, for the mint to operate, was part of the lore unfolded by Grace Brainard. First Place awards were won by 1st place winner Ernie Hood and 2nd place, Grace Brainard. Second place Group award winner was Thelma Case. New member accepted was David Weisman.

December Meeting had a Quiz Program, conducted by Wayne Dennis. Mike Zagorin was presented a 1963 Proof Set for answering the most questions. Election of officers took place and chosen were President-Robert Gamble; 1st Vice-President-Raymond Ross; 2nd Vice-President-Paul E. Thornburg; Secretary-Martin Shapiro; Treasurer-Millicent Fishel; Board of Governors; Dick Goodson, Dorothy Riggs, Ernie Hood, Myron McClafin and Maury Shabazin.

January Meeting-Ann Hall was Installation Marshall. She used her toy jeep as her "vehicle" of installation, with Mr. Gamble as the steering wheel; the other officers as other wheels, etc. Retiring Pres. Goodson, as the spare tire. Pres. Gamble presented Richard Goodson with a symbolic plaque upon leaving the office of president. The 4-C Journal

**FORTY-NINER COIN CLUB:** There were eighty in attendance and eight new members were accepted into the Club at the December Meeting of the '49er Coin Club. Refreshments for the Xmas party were arranged for by Ken McGrath and Leona Kohl and served by Helen Brosa, Lula Randall, Daisy Snyder and Regina Webb. A trophy was presented to Ken McGrath for the excellent job he did. The first and second place exhibitors who won during the year competed for the year end prizes. The winners were: 1st place Lila Barrett; 2nd place: Elmer Hess; 3rd place: Mel Kohl and 4th place: Ernest Featherston. Lila M Barrett, Secretary.

Sixty members and guests attended the January Meeting of the 49er Coin Club. Thomas H. Wood, President of N.A.S.C. was Installing Officer. He presented each officer and member of the board with a gag gift apropos to their respective offices. 1964 officers installed were: Walter Snyder-President; Ronald Thompson-Vice-President; Ardys Grant-Treasurer; Ann Hall-Secretary; Board of Governors Ernest Featherston, W.K. Erdman, Dewey Pickett and Carson Cantrell. Appointments: Mel Kohl-custodian of ticket cage; W. Erdman-Auction; Dewey Pickett-Grader; Carson Cantrell and Foster

**LAKEWOOD COIN CLUB:** The year 1963 was an expanding one for the Lakewood Coin Club, thanks to the able leadership of Dale Sears. An innovation introduced by Dale Sears was the silver dollar drawing for members in attendance. Every half hour a name is drawn and the winner was given a silver dollar. As a result of having interesting speakers, attendance and membership has proved tremendously.

At the January Meeting the 1964 officers were installed. Blaine Hiron-President; Donald Skinner-Vice-Pres.; Henry Cutting-Secretary; Alice Brightenburg-Treasurer; Board Members: Dale Sears, Kenneth Young, Frank Randall and Bill Luther. Al Hoo-veen was appointed N.A.S.C. representative. Dale Seliger, a Downey High School Junior, was the speaker whose subject was Matte and Brilliant Proof Coins. Hoo-veen, N.A.S.C. Representative.

**LAWNDALE COIN CLUB:** Walter Snyder was the Installing Officer who installed Robert Miller-President; Hans Honseler-Vice-President; Mrs. John Parrish-Secretary; Dewey Pickett-Treasurer; Board Members: Ed Barret, Ron Thompson, Joe Magee, John Bur-ett, Bill Johnson and Ruppert Bennet. Mr. Snyder used the unique and interesting word "COINS" to install each officer using appropriate words to describe the duties of the incoming slate. Information of the Club may be obtained by writing to P.O. Box 32, Lawn-ndale. Joy Parrish, Secretary.

**MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB:** The December meeting of the Monterey Park Coin Club was a carolling success led by Master of Ceremonies Dave Haegele. Santa Clause was the most popular guest with gifts for the children and a grab bag for the grown-ups. The following officers were installed for 1964; Robert Hensley-Presi-ent; T.H. Weber-Treasurer; Edith Benson-Recording Secretary; Vera Schymos-Corresp. Secretary; Board Members: Olin Carter, Paul Schymos, A. Houston Barry, Nick Fargo, Cliff Kreizel and Sonia Kreizel. A pot luck dinner was enjoyed by over 100 mem-bers and guests. Vera Schymos, Corresp. Secretary.

**NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION STAMP & COIN CLUB:** January Meeting installed the following officers: Ed Heitz-President; Frank Schwartz-Vice-President; Jack Bryant-Secretary; George Sterling-Treasurer; Board Members: Bob King, Bob Powell and John Para-dowski. John Paradowski was awarded a nice trophy in appreciation of his fine leadership during the past two years.

## CLUB NEWS continued

**NORTHROP NORAIR COIN CLUB:** Mrs. Joy Parrish, was the guest speaker at the December Meeting. She exhibited her Civil War Centennial tokens, medals and trade dollars and various foreign and U.S. coins and medals. She described each display. Pres. W. Schmidt presented her with a 1955 proof set as a token of appreciation.

**SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN CLUB:** Highlight of the December Meeting was a first person report on the recent Coin Convention held in Honolulu, the Paradise of the Pacific, by Mrs. Russell Snyder, who attended with her husband, Russell. Herbert Bergen, 2nd-Vice-Pres. of A.N.A. installed the 1964 officers in his own inimitable and witty way, presenting each officer with a token most befitting his position. New officers: Pres.-C.R. Young; 1st Vice-Pres.-E.C. Borgolte, 2nd-Vice-Pres.-Murray Singer; Secretary Beatrice Young; Corres. Secretary- Betty Case; Treasurer-Ed Gagnon; Ass't Treasurer-John Gork; Board Members: Russell Snyder, Thomas Wood, George Bennett, Walter Snyder, Norman Johnson and Anthony Miller. Thomas Wood announced a plaque was to be presented to Mr. Earl Whitehead, in grateful appreciation, commemorating outstanding service and devotion to many clubs in the L.A. Area.

January Meeting saw a record breaking attendance, with standing room only, to hear James W. Gillie speak on "Coin Silver". His beautiful display of antique silver made from melted coins aptly illustrated his story of the fascinating hunt for these pieces through the antique shops. Betty Case, Corresp. Secretary.

**SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (S.I.N.):** New officers of the S.I.N. are Max Studley-President; Lester Elliott-Vice-President; Caroline Nestruck-Secretary; Max Wedertz-Treasurer; Historian-Hal Woolway and Jim Betten, Jr.-Librarian. Board Members: Lewis Upton, John Hogan, George Harris and Max Wedertz. Eight new members were welcomed into the Society at the January Meeting, making a total membership of 28. Meetings are held 2nd Tuesday of each month at the home of Max Wedertz, 2133 Pier Avenue, Santa Monica, at 7:30 P.M. Pauline Ney, N.A.S.C. Representative.

**SO. CALIF. ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (SCANS):** A full evening of entertainment and business was enjoyed by members

N.A.N.S. at their January dinner and installation meeting. Mr. Thomas Ward, from Fallbrook, was installing officer. As a clever ovation, Mr. Ward placed a "gold" laurel wreath on the head of the Augustus (President) Dale Sigler; and a conventional wreath on the Caesar (Vice-President) Kenneth Young. Leonora Donald was installed at the Scriba-Quaestor (Secretary-Treasurer) and the new "Senate" includes the following Senator: Paul Newell, Jack Jamgochian, Robin Martin, Joel Malter, Wayne Phillips, Vic Zik and Harold Donald. Mr. Ward also spoke on Roman Republican Coinage. For time and meeting place of Club, please write Leonora Donald, Sec., P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, California. Harold F. Donald, N.A.S.C. Representative.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB: Exhibit Chairman Bob Axelrod presented two first place awards to Joe Goodyear for his excellent exhibits in the annual "Exhibit Round-Up" at the November Meeting. Gold pieces were presented to Mr. Goodyear. Mrs. Edith Filiatreau won a second place award. Judges were Mrs. Pauline Ney, Kenneth King and Nate Eisenberg. Joy Parrish, Publicity.

November Meeting-President Slim Dunbar presented all his officers, Ward Members and Appointees with a 1963 Proof Set in plastic order with their name engraved on them. He thanked each and every one of them individually for the help and splendid cooperation in making this year a success. New members accepted into Club were Carolyn Montgomery and Sandra Williams.

Installation of officers was ably conducted by Thomas Wood, President of N.A.S.C. at the January Meeting. He presented each officer and board members with VIP buttons. Officers were: President-Wayne Dennis; Vice-President-Foster Hall; Secretary-Ed Filiatreau; Treasurer-Al Camacho; Board Members: Bill Johnson, Nathan Eisenberg, Bob Hiller, Ann Hall and Virginia Dennis. Numis.

FRANCE COIN CLUB: Bob Gamble gave an interesting talk on "U.S. Currency" at the November Meeting. He covered everything from "ship plasters" to current currency. He was presented Certificate of Appreciation by Foster Hall. Nominating Committee Chairman, Dewey Pickett, reported their slate. Mrs. Vena Crow, guest, had a display of "Key and Semi-Keys". Other exhibitors were Mel Kohl, Nellie Kuska, Wayne Dennis and Minerva Axelrod, who won the drawing. Fred Jackson won the membership prize. Members: William J. McCord. Turkey sandwiches and dressing, were the refreshments.

## CLUB NEWS continued

December Meeting was well attended by 115 members and guests present to partake in the Xmas festivities. Pres. Dennis presented each of his officers and board members with a gift to show his appreciation for their support and helping hand during his term of office. In addition, he presented Mrs. Elizabeth Goodson, Editor of the Club bulletin, the first edition of the Club bulletin sealed in plastic, which was mounted on a plastic stand. Displayers were Lila Barrett, Clara Dykes, Ann Gall, Mel Kohl and Ron Dennis. Ann Hall won the drawing. Woody Moore won the membership prize. Marie Youngker and Betty Borchardt furnished sandwiches and homemade cookies.

January Meeting was the Club third Anniversary that had over 130 members and guests present, to see Charles Johnson, A..N.A. Board Member install the 1964 slate--President: Foster Hall; 1st Vice-Pres.-Clara Dykes; 2nd-Vice-Pres. George Finnell; Recording Secretary-Virginia Dennis; Corresp. Secretary-Lila Barrett; Treasurer-Leroy Borchardt; Sgt-at-Arms-Hal Craine; Board Members: Wayne Dennis, Marie Youngker, Ann Hall, W. Moore, Philip Faulhaber and Dr. Ryan. Mr. Johnson gave a brief run-down of each officer's duties and presented each with a gag gift appropriate to their respective office. New Members: Jerry Stewart and Keith Webb. Slim Dunbar donated two rolls of 1964-P Unc. cents. Leona Kohl won the exhibit's drawing; and Foster Hall won the membership drawing. The Club had a Cater service a buffet dinner, all expenses paid from the Club Treasury. Distinguish guest was Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Wood, N.A.S.C. President and his wife. Virginia Dennis, Corresp. Secretary.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB: November exhibitors were Mel Kohl, Thelma Case, Joy Parrish, Grace Brainard, Mrs. R.G. Snyder, with Joy Parrish winning the award. New members: Donald Tarrance, Larry W. McGlade, Moses M. Slavnt, Roger Keller, Maurice Fineman and David S. Weisman.

December exhibitors were Mel Kohl, Mrs. R.G. Snyder, Carolyn Olson, Thelma Case, Lucky Graham and Robert Hall, with Mel Kohl winning the drawing. Walt Synder was presented with a Life Membership for his outstanding service and devotion to the L.A. Coin Club. He was given Life Membership No. 6. New Members were: Henry Montano, Theodore H. Weber, William Gardner, Keith W. Webb, George J. Denley and David J. Ryver.

January Meeting saw the following officers installed: President-Herb Runner, 1st-Vice-Pres.Wm. Poggione, 2nd Vice-Pres.-E. Barrett; Rec. Sec.-Daisy Snyder; Corresp.-Secretary-Eileen Lawson

asurer-M.Peppin; Sgt-at-Arms-Leroy Borchardt; Board Members: Thomas Wood, Murray Singer, George Bennett, Russell Snyder, Paul Westone, Walter Snyder, Sid Marks will be Exhibit Chairman and Ice Brainard will be Kitchen Chairman. Wire Edge

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as reported that on the first day of Spring a Savings and Loan company in the Chicago loop had two pretty girls handing out a flower to each individual that entered their door.

old saying must be true "that a few cannot resist the lure of something for nothing". It was reported how very amusing it was to see some rather rough individuals walking out with a flower. It appeared that some of them were completely lacking in appreciation for the beauty and delicacy of the flower they carried away.

Isn't this also apply to persons with numismatic items that you they too, lacked understanding and appreciation? Maybe this is the attribute which differentiates a "numismatist" from a collector."

Numismatist, by study and research, understands and appreciates the material while the collector is satisfied with mere possession- especially if they can boast of having obtained some bargain or if the catalog price of his treasures have risen sharply since acquired.

There is nothing wrong with monetary gain, but it should not be the prime objective in numismatics.

# MEMBER CLUBS

## ANTELOPE VALLEY COIN CLUB

Antelope Valley High School  
4900 Division, Lancaster, Calif.  
2nd Sunday, 2:00 P.M.

## BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB

1821 Kent Drive  
Bakersfield, Calif.  
1st & 3rd Tuesday, 8:00 P.M.

## BAY CITIES COIN CLUB

American Legion Hall  
Between Broadway & Santa Monica  
on 17th Street  
Santa Monica, Calif.

## CALIFORNIA FOREIGN COIN CLUB

411 No. La Cienega Blvd.  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
1st Thursday, 8:00 P.M.

## CENTRAL COAST COIN CLUB

Grange Hall-So. Broad  
P.O. Box 1148  
San Luis Obispo, Calif.  
3rd Monday, 8:00 P.M.

## COMPTON COIN CLUB

Lueders Park  
Bullis & Rosecrans  
Compton, Calif.  
3rd Wednesday, 7.45 P.M.

## CULVER CITY COIN CLUB

Culver City Women's Club  
3825 Watseka  
Culver City, Calif.  
2nd Thursday, 8:00 P.M.

## DATE EMPIRE COIN CLUB

Security Bank Club Room  
Indio, Calif.  
3rd Saturday, 7:30 P.M.

## DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS

Irwin Elementary School  
Mojave Street  
Victorville, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 8:00 P.M.

## DOUGLIS S.M. NUMIS. SOCIETY

Douglas Globemaster Grill  
2905 Ocean Park Blvd.  
Santa Monica, Calif.  
2nd Tuesday, 7:00 P.M.

## DOWNEY

Downey Women's Club  
9813 So. Paramount Blvd.  
Downey, Calif.  
1st Wednesday, 7:30 P.M.

## EAST LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB

932 So. Gerhart Avenue  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
3rd Monday, 8:00 P.M.

## ECHO PARK COIN CLUB

1226 No. Alvarado  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
2nd Thursday, 8:00 P.M.

## EL MONTE

El Monte Civic Centre  
3130 North Tyler  
El Monte, Calif.  
2nd & 4th Monday, 8:00 P.M.

## FONTANA UNITED NUMIS. SOC.

Steel Workers Hall  
Sierra Avenue  
Fontana, Calif.  
2nd Friday, 7:30 P.M.

## FORTY-NINER COIN CLUB

Lynwood Recreation Hall  
Bullis & Century  
Lynwood, Calif.  
2nd Wednesday, 7:30 P.M.

## GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB

Grange Hall  
Century & Taft Streets  
Garden Grove, Calif.  
4th Thursday, 7:30 P.M.

GENERAL DYNAMICS  
Plant Recreation Bldg.  
5th Avenue at Bellevue  
Pomona, Calif.  
2nd Friday, 7:30 P.M.

GLEN CITY COIN CLUB  
McKevette School Cafetorium  
10th & Pleasant St.  
Santa Paula, Calif.  
1st Monday, 8:00 P.M.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB  
400 No. Central Avenue  
Glendale, Calif.  
3rd Monday, 8:00 P.M.

HOLLYWOOD YMCA COIN CLUB  
Hollywood YMCA  
553 No. Hudson Avenue  
Hollywood, Calif.  
1st Monday, 8:00 P.M.

HUGHES COIN CLUB  
216 East Imperial  
11 Segundo, Calif.  
1st Sunday, 2:00 P.M.

LAKEWOOD COIN CLUB  
Lakewood YMCA  
425 Centralia  
Lakewood, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 8:00 P.M.

LA MIRADA COIN CLUB  
5039 Alondra Blvd.  
La Mirada, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 7:30 P.M.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB  
10 Acacia Street  
Lawthorne, Calif.  
1st Sunday, 2:00 P.M.

LOCKHEED COIN CLUB  
Lockheed Recreation Center  
14 Empire Street  
Liverbank, Calif.  
1st & 3rd Wednesday, 8:00 P.M.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB  
3 Elm Way,  
Long Beach, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 7:30 P.M.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB  
1329 So Hope Street,  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
1st Friday, 8:00 P.M.

MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB  
Service Clubhouse  
440 So. McPherrin  
Monterey Park, Calif.  
4th Friday, 7:30 P.M.

NORTHRUP RECREATION COIN CLUB  
12917 Cerise  
Hawthorne, Calif.  
2nd & 4th Monday, 7:30 P.M.

NORWALK COIN CLUB  
13027 East Rosecrans  
Norwalk, Calif.  
1st Monday, 8:00 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION  
STAMP AND COIN CLUB  
5353 West Imperial Hiway  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
1st Monday, 7:30 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN NUMIS ASSOC.  
12145 Woodruff,  
Downey, Calif.  
3rd Tuesday, 8:00 P.M.

NORTHERN CALIF. NUMIS ASSOC.  
Jack Tar Hotel  
San Francisco, Calif.  
Meets Quarterly at various hours

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB  
336 So. Pomona Avenue  
Brea, Calif.  
4th Wednesday, 8:00 P.M.

PICO-RIVERA COIN CLUB  
Continental Savings Bldg.  
9125 East Whittier Blvd.  
Pico Rivera, Calif.  
4th Tuesday, 8:00 P.M.

PILLARS LTD. COIN CLUB  
Bullock's Fashion Square  
Sherman Oaks, Calif.  
3rd Wednesday, 8:00 P.M.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB  
172 West Monterey  
Pomona, Calif.  
1st Saturday, 8:00 P.M.

ROCKATOMICS COIN CLUB  
8500 No. Fallbrook Avenue  
Conoga Park, Calif.  
4th Monday, 7:30 P.M.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB  
K of C Hall  
1510 West Highland  
San Bernardino, Calif.  
3rd Thursday, 7:30 P.M.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN CLUB  
YMCA, 321 E. Magnolia Blvd.  
Burbank, Calif.  
2nd Monday, 8:00 P.M.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB  
Huntington Hotel  
Pasadena, Calif.  
3rd Wednesday, 8:00 P.M.

SO. CALIF. ANCIENT NUMIS SOC.  
Meets in Los Angeles, for  
time and place write to:  
Leonora Donald, Secretary,  
P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, Calif.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL  
NUMISMATICS  
2132 Pier Avenue  
Santa Monica, Calif.  
2nd Tuesday, 7:30 P.M.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB  
4441 Lennox Blvd.  
Inglewood, Calif.  
2nd Sunday, 2:00 P.M.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY LABS.  
Employee's Assoc. Coin Club

THE TRANSPORTATION COIN CLUB  
Alexandria Hotel, French Room  
5th & Spring Streets,  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
1st Sunday, 2:00 P.M.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB  
Torrance Recreation Center  
3341 Torrance Blvd.  
Torrance, Calif.  
3rd Tuesday, 8:00 P.M.

UPLANDS COIN CLUB  
Women's Club  
738 No. Euclid Avenue  
Ontario, Calif.  
3rd Sunday, 8:00 P.M.

VANDENBURG NUMISMATIC SOC.  
Mesa Service Club  
1st & 3rd Saturday, 8:00 P.M.

VENTURA COIN CLUB  
Ventura Recreation Center  
Main Street,  
Ventura, Calif.  
2nd Monday, 8:00 P.M.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB  
Whittier Community Center  
400 So. Washington Avenue  
Whittier, Calif.  
2nd Friday, 7:30 P.M.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB  
7901 Lindley Avenue  
Reseda Women's Club  
Reseda, Calif.  
4th Sunday, 2:00 P.M.